



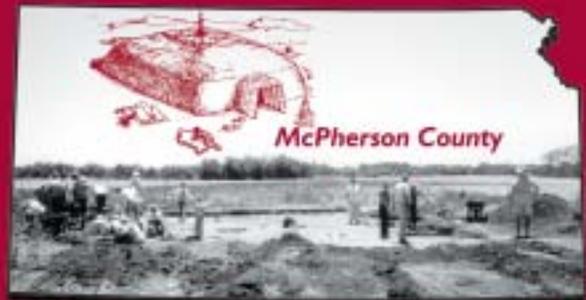
Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



Central Kansas is the destination of this summer's Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. Volunteers are invited to help investigate a suspected Central Plains tradition site near Lindsborg in June.

Coverage on pages 11-14



**Kansas Archeology
Training Program**

2004



Contents

3

*The "Other" Root Brother
and His Humble Design*

7

*The Interpretive Power of
Use-wear Analysis*

9

*Annual Kansas
Preservation Conference*

11

*2004 Kansas Archeology
Training Program*

KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Four Multi-million Dollar Preservation Projects Completed in 2003



A new servant leadership program now occupies Cooper Hall on the campus of Sterling College.

Large buildings such as hotels, warehouses, and school buildings are often important landmarks in a community. They stand out due to their size, distinctive architecture, and historical significance. However, these buildings are also commonly the vacant eyesores of a community. They sit in desolation because no one has the money to make necessary repairs or the ideas about how to rehabilitate the structure for the community's use. Four such buildings were successfully rehabilitated during 2003 by owners and developers taking advantage of funding programs available for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.

Cooper Hall in Sterling was originally constructed in 1887. It was the first structure on the campus of what is now Sterling College. The building served the school and the community for a century until concerns over structural problems closed the doors in 1988. Years were

spent trying to raise the necessary funds to repair the building and find a use that would be compatible with the college and community. A Heritage Trust Fund grant was awarded in 1999 by the Kansas State Historical Society. Rehabilitation commenced in June 2001 with structural stabilization of the three-story, limestone building. Federal and state tax incentives to Pioneer Group of Topeka and the college gave the project another financial boost. The grant and tax incentive programs administered by the State Historic Preservation Office both require that all work meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* ensure that the historic character of the building is maintained while still allowing modern amenities. Once the \$7 million project was completed in June 2003, Cooper Hall became the home of a new servant leadership and social entrepreneurship program on campus.

For more information on funding for rehabilitation of historic structures, please contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or cultural_resources@kshs.org



The Abernathy Furniture Company in Leavenworth is now the Abernathy Lofts for senior residents.

The Abernathy Furniture Company building in Leavenworth is another large building saved from demolition by the efforts of a developer wishing to save a historic resource and help the community. The building was constructed in three stages between 1879 and 1905. The company's business of manufacturing heavy furniture made it necessary for the building to be solidly constructed. Heavy timbers supported the interior structure of the brick building and large windows supplied light to the manufacturing areas. The sturdy construction held up relatively well during years of limited use and then vacancy. Steve Foutch and Allied Development, LLC obtained the building in 2002 from the City of Leavenworth and secured tax credits from the State of Kansas to convert the warehouse into apartments for senior residents. The developers also utilized federal and state historic rehabilitation tax incentives for the project. Construction began in September 2002, and a year later the \$5 million project was placed into service. It now houses fifty-four senior citizen housing units.

The Midland Hotel in Wilson was originally constructed in 1899. Renova-

tions were made in 1902 after a fire, and a rear addition was built between 1909 and 1915. The hotel was the threshold of the community, welcoming railroad and highway travelers through the 1980s. The native limestone structure was in stable condition, but years of vacancy and

Cooper Hall
Sterling

Abernathy Furniture Company Building
Leavenworth

Midland Hotel
Wilson

Curtis Junior High School
Topeka

neglect had left the hotel in shabby desolation. In 2001 the Wilson Foundation, Inc. donated the hotel to the Midland Hotel Development, LLC for rehabilitation back to a working hotel. The hotel's association with railroad and highway transportation made it eligible for a transportation enhancement grant.

Federal and state tax incentives were also approved to offset portions of the cost. The remaining

\$4 million was supplied through loans, donations, and volunteer labor. Modern amenities such as an elevator, air conditioning, and laundry facilities were constructed to have minimal impact on historic features. The hotel was opened in June 2003 and includes a full service restaurant.

Curtis Junior High School in Topeka is another example of rehabilitating historic structures for use as housing for senior citizens. The 1927 school was

designed by architect Thomas W. Williamson and named for U. S. Vice President Charles Curtis, a native of Topeka. The building was left vacant and open to vandals for fifteen years before Topeka developers Pioneer Group, Inc. began rehabilitation plans. Extensive deterioration of the interior plaster and wood flooring, steel casement windows, and clay tile roof made preservation of historic elements a challenge. The large open spaces of the auditorium and gymnasium were sacrificed for additional living units to make the project financially feasible for the developers. However, many historic elements of the building were maintained according to the *Standards*. These include terrazzo floors, wood trim, some chalkboards and wooden lockers, and some steel casement windows. The \$3.5 million expended on the historic building not only created thirty-five unique housing units, but also preserved a landmark of the North Topeka community. Low interest loans through a local bank, federal and state rehabilitation tax incentives, and tax credits for the creation of low-income housing units made the project a reality.

This article was prepared by Katrina Klingaman, coordinator of federal and state historic preservation tax credit programs for the Cultural Resources Division.



THE BULLENS BUNGALOW AS SEEN FROM THE STREET.

Almost Famous



AN INTERIOR VIEW.

*The "Other" Root Brother
and His Humble Design*

When I first laid eyes on the eclectic Fred S. Bullene House (1185 Fillmore) in Topeka's Holliday Park Historic District, I was intrigued. But when I learned that an architect named Root designed the cutting-edge 1909 pseudo-bungalow, I was elated. Could the home be the work of John Wellborn Root, an architect who paired with Daniel H. Burnham to build the world's largest architecture firm and design some of the best-known commercial architecture of the late nineteenth century?

Most students or practitioners of architecture recognize the names Burnham and Root. Daniel H. Burnham, a popular problem solver with political aspirations, joined forces with the studious and practical John W. Root in 1873. In the years that followed, Burnham and Root helped hone the burgeoning Chicago and Romanesque styles of commercial architecture.

Some preliminary research soon debunked the theory that John W. Root designed the Bullene House, as he died prematurely in 1891 (some sources say 1892), eighteen years before the Bullene House was built. While pouring through a stack of research materials provided by property owner Michael Ganser, I uncovered the captivating truth behind the home's design. The progressive home was not the creation of John Root, but rather that of his younger brother Walter who dedicated his lifelong architectural career to the Kansas City region. Walter C. Root (1859-1925) outlived his more-famous older brother by thirty-four years. The Bullene House appeared on a list of Walter's known works compiled by Barbara Anderson for a paper in 1990 (see page five).

Walter began his architectural career in 1880 when he joined his brother's firm. In 1886, he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, to oversee a number of the firm's projects there, including the Kansas City Board of Trade Building (1888), Midland Hotel Building (1888), and the

American National Bank Building (1888), all since destroyed.

By the time of his brother's death in 1891, Walter had struck out on his own in Kansas City where he gained the attention of a long list of friends and clients, no doubt with the help of his wife's influential family. In 1896, he joined George M. Siemens, a graduate of the Cornell University architectural program, to form the firm Root and Siemens. The team designed hundreds of commercial, religious and residential buildings in Kansas City, including the Scarritt Building (1907), Institutional Church (1905), and houses for several prominent residents. The firm's Kansas designs included Flint Hall (1899) and Dyche Hall (1902) at the University of Kansas, Maple



The Bullene House, at 1185 SW Fillmore in Topeka, was designed by Walter Root in 1909.

Hill Congregational Church (1903) in Maple Hill, Grace Episcopal Cathedral (1916) and Chester Woodward House (1924) in Topeka, Baker House (1900) in Atchison, and ten buildings on the campus of St. Marys College in St. Marys beginning in 1907.

The Bullene House was modest in comparison to Walter Root's other work, which boasts large-scale institutional and religious buildings and well-appointed homes for Kansas City's wealthiest residents. Still, when completed, the Bullene House elicited a beyond-modest response. According to an article in the *Topeka State Journal* on August 28, 1909 (see illustrations at left), the home was "A Real Bungalow," with "All Signs of Comfort."

The attention was in part a response to the home's unique design. The modest house was juxtaposed with two-story Italianate, Queen Anne, and Foursquare homes in the then-prestigious Holliday

Park neighborhood. And, although it is not what we would classify as a high-style Craftsman home, it was ahead of its time. Although Craftsman and Bungalow homes proliferated in the 1910s and 1920s when catalog and lumber companies began distributing standard bungalow home plans, the movement was in its infancy in 1909. It was not until 1909, in fact, that Gustav Stickley began publishing home plans in his magazine *The Craftsman*.

In contrast to its contemporaries, but like later bungalows, the Bullene home was only one story in height. However, like the contemporary Foursquares, a derivative of the Prairie Style, the home featured a hipped roof with shallow hipped dormers. Although some bungalows had hipped roofs, most high-style examples featured shallow front- or side-gabled roofs. The design also included some Mission elements, including a stuccoed exterior and stepped porch beam. Like homes of the related Mission, Prairie, and Craftsman styles, the interior featured beamed ceilings and built-ins. Based upon the image in the 1909 news article, the home was furnished with Mission furniture.

As demonstrated by a list of his commissions, Root made a successful career designing mansions and large commercial buildings for wealthy clients. Why, then, did Walter Root, at the height of his career, design this modest, albeit high quality, home? The answer lies with the man who commissioned the house, Fred S. Bullene (1864-1918). Bullene, a respected correspondent for the *Kansas City Star*, was, according to the *Topeka State Journal*, a "crusty bachelor" who had "Proved That He [could] Be Independent of Women." More telling, Bullene was Walter Root's wealthy brother-in-law. Walter Root had married Miss Lora Bullene in 1891. Lora and Fred were the children of Thomas Bullene, a shaker in Kansas City society – department store owner, mayor, and president of the Kansas City Railroad Company.

As a bachelor, Fred S. Bullene did not commission a home to meet the expectations of most people commissioning homes at the time. Although the public's expectations of space were beginning to change and bungalows would soon flood the new home marketplace, most houses built before the 1910s were larger or at

This article was prepared by Christy Davis, assistant director of the Cultural Resources Division.

The images of the Fred Bullene House on page three appeared in the Topeka State Journal on Saturday, August 28, 1909.

Walter C. Root's Projects

The following is a partial list of projects by Walter Root or by the architectural firm of Root and Siemens. The list was compiled by Barbara Anderson.

Kansas City

C. E. Hochstetler Residence, Hyde Park (c. 1890)
H. C. Sprague Residence, Hyde Park (c. 1892)
Warehouse for W. J. Smith, Esq. (c. 1895)
Francis McCord, Esq. House (c. 1896)
Christ Church (no date, possibly 1896)
Scarritt Bible and Training School, northeast corner Askew and Norledge (no date)
Alterations to American National Bank Building, 728 Delaware (1897)
G. B. Wing Residence (1900)
Elliot Jones Residence (c. 1900)
Warehouses for Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Co. (c. 1902)
Studebaker Brothers Wagon & Carriage House, 1320 W. 13th (1903)
The Meyer Building, 1114 Grand (1903) Revised by Hoit, Price & Barnes drawings dated 8/10/22 and 11/5/23
Rieger Residence (c. 1903)
C. A. Brockett Residence (c. 1903)
A. W. Childs Residence (c. 1903)
W. B. Thayer, Esq. (c. 1903)
John Taylor Dry Goods Store, Baltimore Avenue (1904)
City Hospital (also General Hospital), 24th & Cherry (1904 or 1905-1908)
All Souls Unitarian Church, 3431 Baltimore (1905)
Institutional Church (1905)
The Illinois Apartment Building (c. 1905)
W. W. Sylvester Residence (c. 1905)
Scarritt Office Building and Arcade, 818 Grand and 819 Walnut (1906)
Labor Temple, southwest corner 14th and Woodlawn (1907)
George Carkener Residence, Bellview and Randolph (1907)
Postal Telegraph Building, 8th and Delaware (1908)
W. M. Reed House (c. 1908)
Woolf Brothers, 1024-1026 Walnut (1909)
Penn Valley Park stable and storage building, 3001 Central (1909)
Abernathy Furniture Co., Building J, 1221-1225 W. 9th (1910)
Boys Hotel, southeast corner Admiral Blvd. and Flora Ave. (1911)
Bay State Land Co., 922-928 Main (1913)
Graves Building, 11th and Main (1914)
Badger Lumber Co. Office, Westport Road and Pennsylvania (1915)
H. I. Wilson House (c. 1915)
J. R. Woodworth, Esq. House (c. 1915)
Duff Repp Furniture Co. Warehouse, 1524-1530 Locust (1916)
J. C. Fennell House (c. 1916)
Abernathy Furniture Co. Warehouse #10, 9th to 10th and Wyoming (1918)

Niles Home for Colored Orphans, 23rd and Euclid Avenue (1924)
Country Club Christian Church Units #2 and #3 (1924)
Country Club Congregational Church, 205 W. 65th (1925, addition 1948)
Remodel Westport M.E. Church, northwest corner 40th and Washington (1925)
Robert L. Taylor Residence
Langston Bacon Residence
Bacon Building, 1020-1022 Walnut (no date)
David Long House, 2958 E. 30th (no date)
Thayer Building, northeast corner 7th and Broadway
Metropolitan St. Railway Co. Central Power House (no date)
J. I. Glavars House (no date)

Atchison, Kansas

Francis and Harriet Baker House, 823 N. 5th St. (1902)



The Chester Woodward House at 1272 Fillmore in Topeka was designed by Walter Root in 1924.

Lawrence, Kansas

Fowler Shops (now Flint Hall), University of Kansas (1898 or 1899)
Dyche Shops and Museum, University of Kansas (1902)
A. D. Weaver Residence

Maple Hill, Kansas

Congregational Church (c. 1903)

St. Marys, Kansas

Immaculata Chapel (1907-1909)
Loyola Hall (1907)
Eight other buildings on the St. Marys College campus

Topeka, Kansas

New England Office Building
Santa Fe Railroad Office Building (1912)
Grace Episcopal Cathedral (1916) (c. 1904)
Chester Woodward Residence, 1272 Fillmore Street (1924)
Bullene House, 1185 Fillmore (1909)

Fayette, Missouri

Science Hall, Central College (c. 1894)
Cupples Dorm, Central College (c. 1894)

Harrisonville, Missouri

Cass County Courthouse

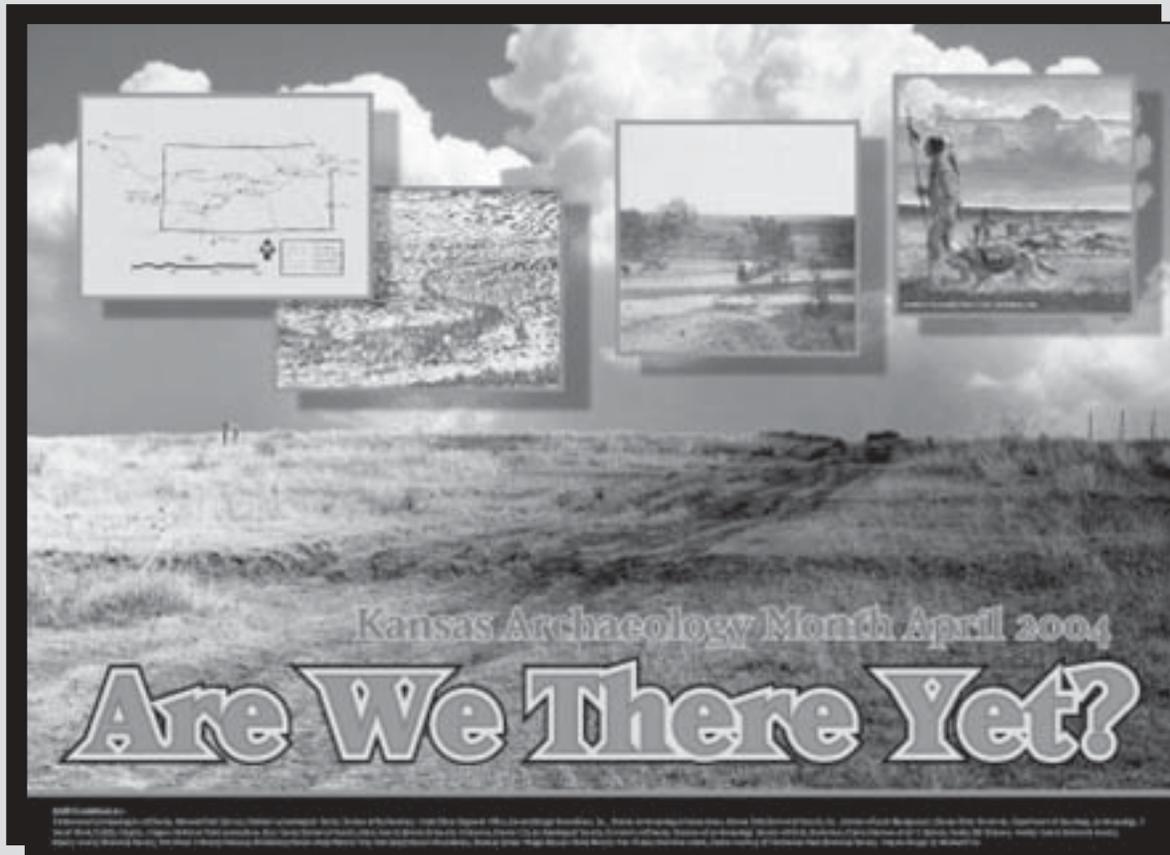
Unknown Location

W. J. Smith Plant
Riverside Power House

Almost Famous

Continued from 4

least more imposing in design. Unlike most owners of smaller homes, Bullene was wealthy. The combination of Bullene's bachelorhood and wealth, in addition to his personal connection to a skilled architect, resulted in the creation of a home ahead of its time, both in design and function. Although the Bullene home pales in size and grandeur to the homes that surround it, including the Walter Root-designed Chester Woodward House on the next block, it is a unique example of a comparatively humble, yet thoughtfully designed home.



What parent at the wheel of a car hasn't heard a persistent voice from the back seat asking, "Are we there yet?" We can imagine this question recurring countless times throughout history, whether the travelers were prehistoric Native Americans on foot or territorial settlers in covered wagons. Indeed, this universal query has probably been made—or at least thought of—by as many adults as children traveling Kansas' many trails. These historic trails are the theme of Kansas Archaeology Month 2004.

A full-color poster and accompanying brochure, designed by graphic artist Michael Irvin of Lecompton, illustrate the variety of trails across Kansas through time: Native American, exploration, commercial, emigrant, military, cattle, Underground Railroad, railroads, and highways. The brochure contains an explanation of how and why archeologists study trails, a brief summary of the trails that criss-cross Kansas, a map of trail-related places open to the public, and a list of additional resources.

Volunteers from the Kansas Anthropological Association will prepare packets for distribution to libraries, museums, schools, and other organizations and individuals across the state early in February.

More extensive resources soon will be posted on the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK) website (www.ksarchaeo.info), including a trails lesson plan that meets the Kansas Board of Education Standards and an annotated trail bibliography for teachers and students. A calendar of events will list speakers, exhibits, and other events.

Kansas State Historical Society archeologists will

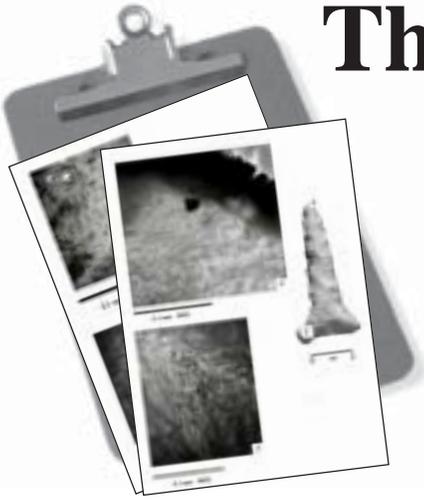
participate by holding an Artifact Identification and Laboratory Tour Day on April 10, and installing an exhibit in the lobby of the Center for Historical Research at the Kansas History Center in Topeka.

This is PAK's second year as the lead organization for Kansas Archaeology Month. PAK is a private nonprofit organization composed of professional archeologists conducting research in Kansas and students working toward degrees and careers in archeology. PAK's goal is to encourage and facilitate communication and education among professionals, amateurs, and the general public about the importance and relevance of the historic and prehistoric cultural heritage of Kansas and the need to protect and preserve our archeological resources.

Other contributors to Kansas Archaeology Month 2004 are the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center; Bureau of Reclamation, Great Plains Regional Office; Emma Balsiger Foundation, Inc.; Kansas Anthropological Association; Kansas State Historical Society, Inc.; Bureau of Land Management; Kansas State University Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work; KANZA Chapter, Oregon-California Trails Association; Rice County Historical Society; Riley County Historical Society and Museum; Kansas City Archaeological Society; University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology; Society of Public Historians; Prairie Museum of Art and History; Smoky Hill Museum; Cowley County Historical Society; Kearny County Historical Society; Fick Fossil and History Museum; Hollenberg Station State Historic Site; Sternberg Museum Foundation; and Pawnee Indian Village Museum State Historic Site.

Kansas Archaeology Month Hits the Trail

The Interpretive Power of Use-wear Analysis



An Archeologist's Notebook

One of the main objectives of an archaeological investigation is to deduce what kinds of activities prehistoric people performed at a site and how their tools were used. This is done by looking at such site features as fire hearths and trash middens, as well as by analyzing the types and numbers of artifacts recovered during site excavations. While there can be an incredible variety of artifact types, stone tools are the artifacts most commonly recovered. In fact, at some sites the only artifacts are stone tools and related tool production and maintenance debris. This might be due to poor preservation conditions for organic remains, or it may relate to a very narrow range of site activities. However, in such instances there is still a lot that can be learned.

Archeologists can look at the production debris to understand the methods and strategies used in stone tool making. Various physical features of a tool reveal a wealth of clues. One can hypothesize about a tool's function by looking at the type of edge retouch or modification, considering which portion of the tool is retouched, and examining the angle of the edge. But without being able to travel back in time and see a stone tool in use, it would seem impossible to definitively say that a tool was used in a specific manner on a specific worked material. However, archeologists do have an analytical approach, termed lithic use-wear analysis, which allows us to determine how stone tools were used and to better understand site function and prehistoric behavior.

When a stone tool comes into contact with the material that is being worked, the worked material can damage the tool edge to varying degrees based on its hardness; the contact typically will create additive and abrasive polishes on the tool. These polishes are usually microscopic, but in some instances can be so well developed that they are discernible with the naked eye. The goal of use-wear analysis is to record and interpret these alterations of a tool's surface to interpret how it was used.

Use-wear analysis can take a number of forms. One approach relies primarily on the characteristics or attributes of microscopic edge damage observed at low magnifications (10X–100X). The low-power approach also can identify polishes, but at lower magnifications many informative polish characteristics are not readily visible. Controlled experiments using replicated stone tools to perform certain tasks (e.g., animal butchery, woodworking, etc.) have demonstrated what types of edge damage and polishes result from certain actions and worked materials: thus allowing archeologists to compare the experimental results to the patterns seen on archeological tools and deduce how they were used.

Another use-wear methodology considers not only edge damage and the other wear attributes visible at lower magnifications but also examines wear feature attributes at higher magnifications (100X–400X). Higher magnifications allow researchers to see polishes in greater detail, and when detailed observations of microscopic polish attributes are combined with other recorded wear attributes, very accurate determinations of tool use can be made. These determinations are based on the results of modern experimental tools viewed at high magnifications after the tools were used to work a variety of materials in a variety of ways.

The need to determine if tools had been used, and how they had been used,

recently presented itself during a fall 2001 site investigation. A prehistoric burial site, 14DO417, was reported to be eroding out of a gully at the Douglas County State Fishing Lake. As required by state law, the Unmarked Burial Sites Board was informed of the discovery, and the board issued permits for the excavation and nondestructive analysis of cultural items from the site to prevent them from being discovered and destroyed by looters. Site investigations and excavations revealed the remains of a male individual, some deer bone elements, a chipped-stone drill, and a projectile point. A radiocarbon assay run on a portion of the

deer bone returned an age of 6,160 +/- 35 radiocarbon years before present, indicating that this burial was one of a few in the Central Plains that falls within the Middle Archaic time period. Thus, any information that could be gleaned from the burial and associated artifacts might add to our current understanding of burial

customs during the Archaic period.

One issue that the Kansas State Historical Society's archeology staff wished to address was whether the stone tools recovered from the grave had been used prior to their inclusion with the burial or if they were unused and therefore possibly made for the sole purpose of being placed in the grave. Both the drill and the projectile point appeared to have been reworked, which would suggest that they had been used and rejuvenated at least once prior to the burial. However, while this could be hypothesized, their use, or possible lack of use, could not be unequivocally demonstrated without a use-wear analysis.

Such an analysis was conducted using a differential-interference reflected-light microscope with Nomarski optics at magnifications ranging from 100X–400X. The microscope is housed at the University of Arkansas. Numerous features were observed and described in detail and the most illustrative wear features on each

The goal of use-wear analysis is to record and interpret these alterations of a tool's surface to interpret how it was used.

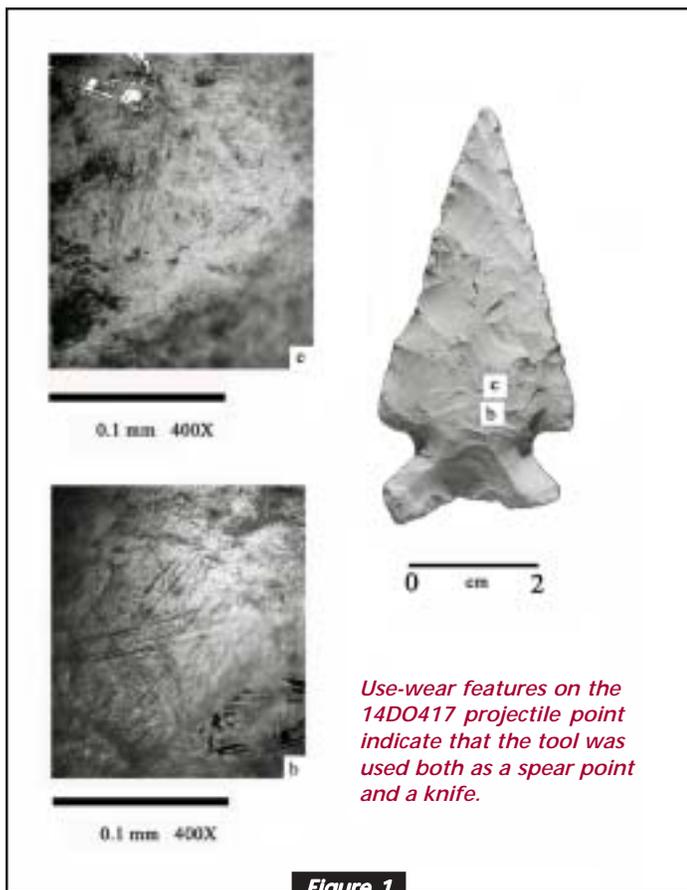


Figure 1

Use-wear features on the 14DO417 projectile point indicate that the tool was used both as a spear point and a knife.

Without high-power use-wear methods, we would not have been able to determine if the tools included with the burial were functional components of a prehistoric toolkit or if they had been made expressly for this individual's burial.

tool were documented with photomicrographs, typically at 400X magnification. A few examples of the recorded wear features on the projectile point and the drill are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

The suite of microscopic wear features observed on the projectile point, two of which are shown in Figure 1, demonstrated that the projectile point was hafted or attached to a foreshaft and used at least once as a projectile and then subsequently used as a knife. The photomicrographs in Figure 1 show examples of wear produced by the haft element and striations that indicate movement within the haft produced by impact and lateral cutting forces. The numerous features on the unhafted portion of the tool that correspond to its

use as a knife match nicely with wear features on experimental tools used to butcher large game animals.

Numerous wear features were documented on the drill as well. The photomicrographs seen in Figure 2 are two of the many that demonstrate the drill was hafted to a handle or shaft and used to drill wood. The wear feature on the drill tip, seen at the top of Figure 2, matches well with wood wear produced on experimental tools.

This example of use-wear methodologies being applied to an investigation of a burial site illustrates the interpretative power of this type of analysis. Without high-power use-wear methods, we would not have been able to determine if the tools included with the burial were functional components of a prehistoric

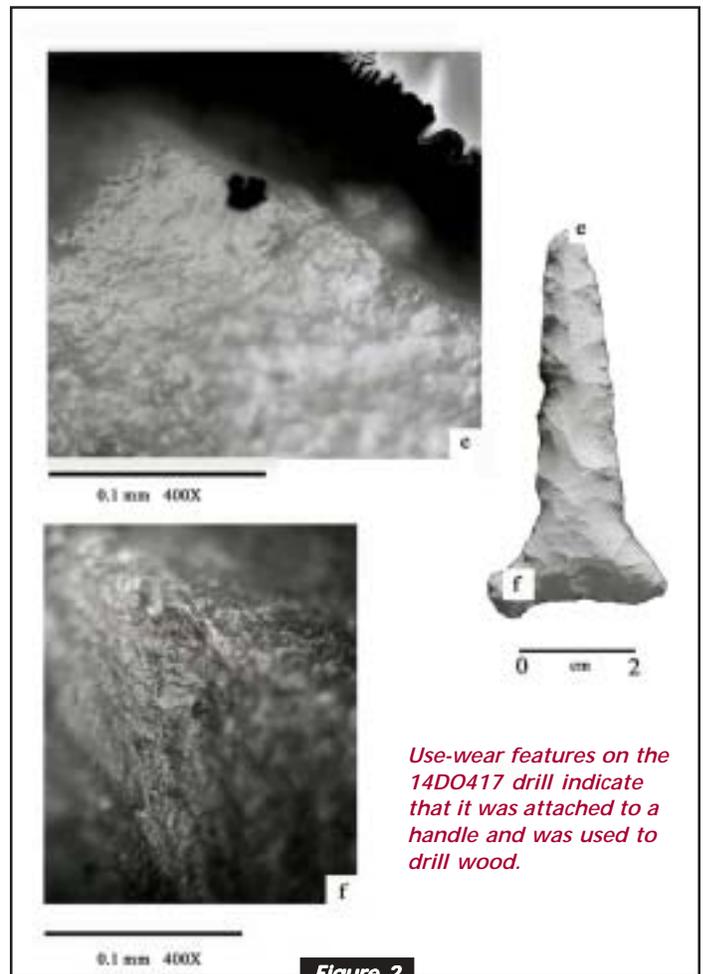


Figure 2

Use-wear features on the 14DO417 drill indicate that it was attached to a handle and was used to drill wood.

toolkit or if they had been made expressly for this individual's burial. Of course, without use-wear methodologies there is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest that these tools were used prior to their interment, but without having a way to directly test such a hypothesis, any interpretation would have been conjecture.

Our understanding of prehistoric mortuary practices for the Archaic time period in the Great Plains is very limited because few such sites have been recorded. This use-wear analysis added some detail to our knowledge of the burial practices associated with the 14DO417 burial and, as more such sites are recorded, will help add to our understanding of the range of mortuary behavior during the Archaic period.

This article was prepared by Will Banks, an archeologist in the state historic preservation office.

Mark Your Calendars for the Preservation Conference

The annual Kansas Preservation Conference will be held in Wichita, April 29 – May 1, 2004. The conference is at the Hotel at Old Town Conference Center in the heart of the Wichita Warehouse and Jobbers Historic District, Wichita's newest National Register district. The City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office, in partnership with the Kansas State Historical Society, is pleased to present a dynamic schedule. Conference speakers are nationally known for expertise in their professions, and we are fortunate to count several Kansans among them.

Preserving Kansas from rural to urban environments is the focus of this year's conference. Speakers will provide information ranging from the history of grain elevators, barns, parks, WPA projects, and bungalows, to a lecture and demonstration of new techniques for saving old masonry structures. William J. Murtaugh, the first Keeper of the National Register, will be the keynote speaker for the Friday night banquet.

The conference also offers eight hours of continuing education units for licensed professionals. Certificates will be provided for credit verification, if needed. The Wichita chapter of the AIA will handle the record keeping for architects, so if you need to sign up for CEs, bring your license number.

A Thursday-evening reception, sponsored by the Kansas Preservation Alliance and hosted by the Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum, will help kick off the conference. The reception will be in the museum, which is located in the Old Wichita City Hall at 204 South Main. During the reception, KPA will announce the 2004 Award in Excellence winners for preservation efforts in Kansas.

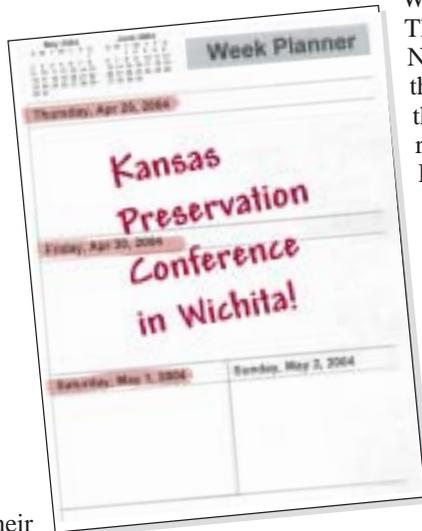
A special trolley tour will be offered at the conclusion of the conference. Stops include a tour of Davis Hall at Friends University, two homes in College Hill, the Corbin Center designed by Frank

Lloyd Wright, and the Ablah Library Special Collections on the campus of Wichita State University. The tour will conclude in North Riverside Park with the Fresh Air Baby Camp, the Comfort Station, and refreshments served in Park Villa.

Watch for programs to be mailed at the end of February. For additional information, contact Kathy L. Morgan, senior planner, Historic Preservation Office, City of Wichita, at (316) 268-4421 or kmorgan@wichita.gov.

The conference is

partially funded by federal Historic Preservation Funds from the National Park Service awarded to the City of Wichita by the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office.



Route 66 Grants Available

The Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is accepting applications for the next cost-share grant cycle. The application period lasts through April to allow ample time to plan, prepare, and submit proposals.

Application packages may be requested from the program office and will also be available for printing directly from the program website at www.cr.nps.gov/rt66. Written requests for information should be sent to Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, Intermountain Trails System Office—Santa Fe Intermountain Region, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728.

In 2003 the program made thirteen cost-share grants totaling \$134,875. Since 2001 the program has provided \$696,101 to projects in the eight states through which Route 66 passes. Projects have included surveys of Route 66 buildings and sites, preservation and rehabilitation of a wide variety of Route 66-related buildings, oral history projects, and education projects among others.

National Register Update

Since the last update printed in the September-October 2003 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, seven Kansas properties have been added to the *National Register of Historic Places*, raising the Kansas total to 838.

Two were added to the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission*:

- Colby City Hall, 585 N. Franklin Avenue, Colby, Thomas County
- Colby Community High School, 750 W. Third Street, Colby, Thomas County

The other newly listed properties are given in county order:

- Coal Creek Library (Vinland), 698 E. 1719 Road, Baldwin City vicinity, Douglas County
- Newton Main Street Historic District I, 200-214 and 203-301 N. Main, Newton, Harvey County
- Newton Main Street Historic District II, 411-825 and 414-726 N. Main, Newton, Harvey County
- Thornton Adobe Barn, 1 mile east and 1.25 miles north of Isabel, Pratt County
- Wichita Historic Warehouse and Jobbers District, bounded by elevated railroad tracks, Douglas and Waterman avenues, and 2nd Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Last Call for HTF Grant Applications

March 1, 2004, is the deadline for submitting applications for the 2004 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants. To be eligible, applications must be post-marked by that date or hand-delivered to the Historic Preservation Office by 5 p.m. on March 1, 2004.

Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places—except for those owned by the federal or state governments—can compete for these funds. The Heritage Trust Fund provides an 80 percent grant with a 20 percent cash match from the applicant. Approximately \$1,000,000 should be available for the 2004 awards.

Questions may be directed to Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or tkiss@kshs.org.

HUD and SHPO Work to Cut Red Tape

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office are joining forces to reduce the red tape required for HUD-funded projects. Presently all federally funded or permitted projects require review under the National Historic Preservation Act. In accordance with the act, the preservation office determines whether a project will affect properties that are listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Each year the office reviews approximately 2,500 federal projects under the law, of which more than 500 are HUD-funded. Last year, only two of the proposed HUD-funded projects reviewed were determined to potentially cause harm to historic buildings.

In an effort to focus their resources

on those projects that could adversely affect historic buildings, the agencies drafted an agreement to reduce the number of projects that must be reviewed. Projects on buildings that are less than fifty years old would no longer require review from the preservation office. Activities with limited potential to create an adverse impact and certain perfunctory projects, such as painting, roof repair, or installation of furnaces, would be exempt along with some lead-based paint remediation activities.

The agencies are accepting comments on the draft agreement. A copy of the draft agreement is available for review at www.kshs.org/resource/hudpa.pdf. For questions, or to submit comments, please contact Christy Davis at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 215 or cdavis@kshs.org. The comment period ends March 15, 2004.

Review Board Meetings Scheduled

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review meets February 21, 2004, at 9 a.m. in the classrooms at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. The principal agenda items are the evaluation of proposed National Register nominations and consideration of applications for the 2004 federal Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The next meeting is May 8, 2004, at the same location. That agenda consists of nominations and consideration of 2004 Heritage Trust Fund applications.

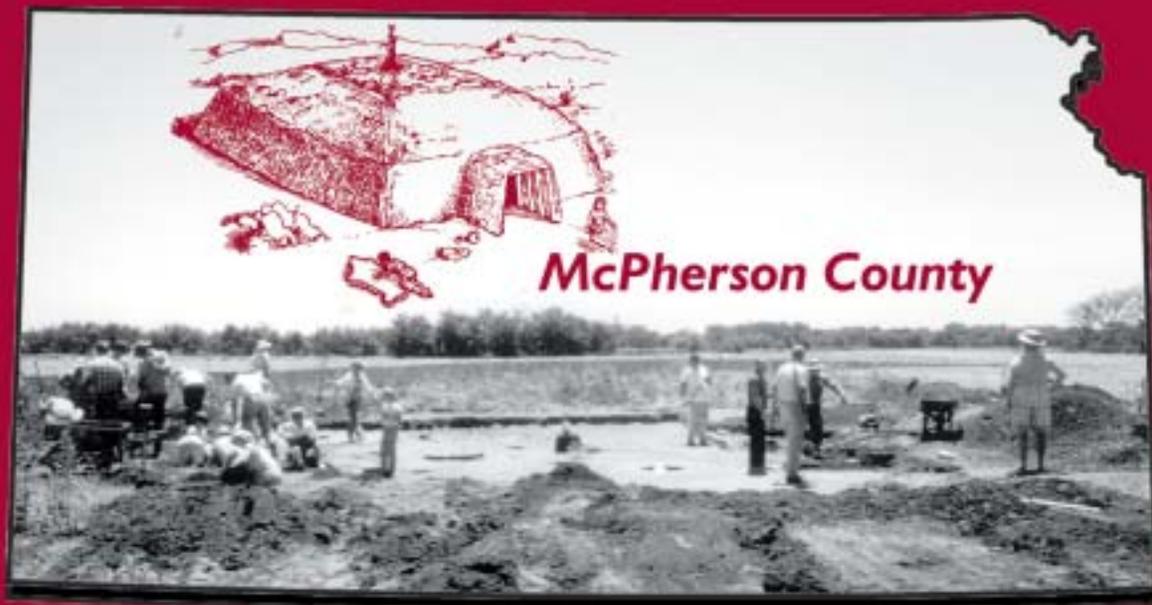
Contact Us Anytime!

Listed at the right are the personnel of the Cultural Resources Division as of January 15, 2004, with telephone extensions and e-mail addresses. All may be reached by telephoning (785) 272-8681 and dialing the extension number. Fax materials should be sent to the appropriate person's attention at (785) 272-8682. For general information on the division's programs, call Ext. 240.

CRD Staff	Position/Duties	Ext	E-mail Address
Will Banks	SHPO Archeologist, Project Reviews	214	wbanks@kshs.org
Anne Bauer	Special Projects Archeologist	256	abauer@kshs.org
Dorothy Booher	Half-time Office Assistant (p.m.)	230	dbooher@kshs.org
Christy Davis	Asst Div Director, Project Reviews, CLG	215	cdavis@kshs.org
Jennifer Epperson	SHPO Archeologist, Project Reviews	225	jeperson@kshs.org
Anita Frank	Archeology Records Manager	268	afrank@kshs.org
Chris Garst	Archeological Lab Tech (a.m.)	151	cgarst@kshs.org
	Special Projects Archeologist (p.m.)		
Cathie Griffin	Half-time Office Assistant (a.m.)	230	cgriffin@kshs.org
Bill Groth*	Architect, Heritage Trust Fund	227	bgroth@kshs.org
Martha Hagedorn-Krass	Nat'l & State Register, Pres. Planning	213	mkrass@kshs.org
Bob Hoard	State Archeologist	269	rhoard@kshs.org
Faye Johnson	Division Secretary	240	fjohnson@kshs.org
Teresa Kiss	Grants Manager, HTF & HPF	216	tkiss@kshs.org
Katrina Klingaman	Federal and State Tax Credits	226	kklingaman@kshs.org
Patty Koerner	Half-time Office Asst, Archeology (p.m.)	235	pkoerner@kshs.org
Kristen Lonard	Half-time Office Assistant, Tax Credits (a.m.)	245	klonard@kshs.org
Patty Morgan	Half-time Office Assistant, HPF Grants	233	pmorgan@kshs.org
Dick Pankratz	Division Director, Project Reviews	217	dpankratz@kshs.org
Elizabeth Smith**	Historic Preservation Specialist, HTF	227	esmith@kshs.org
Martin Stein	Archeologist	258	mstein@kshs.org
Randy Thies	Archeologist	267	rthies@kshs.org
Karen Travis	Half-time Office Assistant, HTF (p.m.)	245	ktravis@kshs.org
Tim Weston	Highway Archeologist	266	tweston@kshs.org
Virginia Wulfkuhle	Public Archeologist	255	vwulfkuhle@kshs.org

* Bill Groth is generally in the office on Tuesday and Thursday.

** Elizabeth Smith is generally in the office on Monday and Friday.



Kansas Archeology Training Program

2004

Central Kansas, Here We Come!

Central Kansas is the destination of the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school in June 2004.

Volunteers are invited to help investigate a suspected Central Plains tradition site near Lindsborg from June 5 through 20. The Central Plains tradition (CPT) is represented by Native American peoples living in villages and extended communities of scattered small to medium-sized Plains earthlodges during the Middle Ceramic period (A.D. 1000-1500). The geographic variations of the CPT in Kansas are, from east to west, the Nebraska, Smoky Hill, and Upper Republican phases.

In her article, "Five Smoky Hill Phase Houses in Saline and Ottawa Counties: The Whiteford Excavations, 1934-1945," published in the 2001 issue of *The Kansas Anthropologist*, Dr. Donna Roper states, "Smoky Hill phase sites are distributed from the Blue River drainage of western Pottawatomie County to the middle Saline River drainage of eastern Russell County with some of the largest and most prominent sites in the lower valleys of the

Solomon, Saline, and Smoky Hill rivers in Saline and Ottawa counties." She counts fourteen house features that were excavated in this region from 1932 through 1970, yet a comprehensive description of only one site excavation was ever published, although several other studies considered materials from these excavations. Roper points out that this is a "rather limited published record for what must have been a comparatively intensely settled part of the Smoky Hill phase area." One of Roper's conclusions is that future studies should evaluate the relations between the Smoky Hill phase and the preceding Woodland cultures and between the Smoky Hill phase and the succeeding traditions on the Central Plains, including the Lower Loup phase (protohistoric Pawnee) and the Great Bend aspect (protohistoric Wichita),

particularly the Little River focus. The 2004 field school may offer the opportunity to do just that.

In 1971 Harold Reed of Salina recorded site 14MP407 near Lindsborg in McPherson County pastureland on an upland ridge. Since that time it has been disturbed by rodent activity and relic hunting. Materials that may relate to both the Smoky Hill phase and Great Bend aspect have been reported. While the evaluation of this site has not been completed, it is hoped that trash pits, hearths, and even lodge floors are still present. Artifact distributions should be preserved in the prairie sod, which will

allow for detailed analysis of the inhabitants' use of the site, traced in the patterns of discarded or lost tools or the remnants of nonperishable raw materials. Depending upon the results of the testing phase,

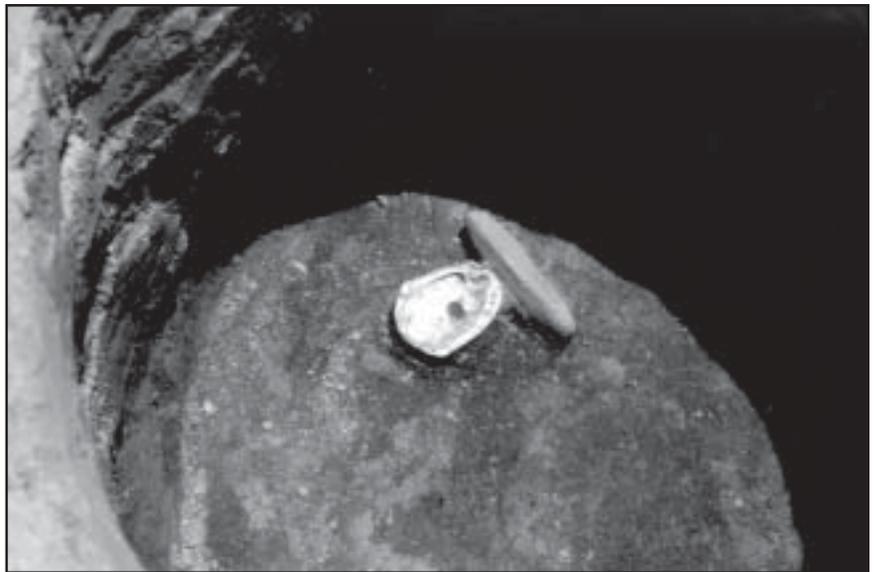
*Come along and get
your hands dirty!
See page fourteen for
requirements and
registration
information.*



(Above) Milton Reichart of Valley Falls pedestals a limestone smoking pipe at 14SA415, a Smoky Hill phase site in Saline County, in 1970.



(Top Right) Lab work is a critical part of any archeological project.



(Right) Excavation of a cache pit at 14SA415 exposed a mussel shell hoe and a sandstone abrader.

other Smoky Hill sites in the vicinity may be included in the KATP fieldwork.

It is anticipated that the headquarters, including the artifact-processing laboratory and classrooms, will be at a facility in Lindsborg.

The field school offers a full schedule of formal classes that can be taken to earn college credit through Emporia State University or simply to learn more about a particular topic. The line-up of classes is included on page thirteen.

After withdrawing from sponsorship in 2003 because of budget constraints, KSHS renews its partnership with the KAA for the 29th year of the field school. The KSHS has set aside money to ensure that the project is carried through to completion. This one-time allocation covers the cost of specialized analyses, such as identification of plant and animal

remains and radiocarbon dating, as well as a stipend of \$5,000 for a qualified individual to participate in the fieldwork, analyze the data, prepare a technical report of findings, and give several public presentations. Interested individuals may view the position announcement at www.kshs.org/resource/archpos.htm or contact Virginia Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255 or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Around March 15 registration packets will be distributed and information posted on the KSHS website at www.kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm. Each packet contains forms for KAA and/or KSHS, Inc. membership, registration, scheduling, and medical information; options for lodging, camping, and food; a map of pertinent project locations; a list of recommended equipment; instructions for enrollment in formal classes; details

about the KAA certification program; and a schedule of accompanying activities, such as Collectors' Night and Resumes. Please use the coupon at the bottom of page fourteen to request a packet.

Registration forms submitted by May 7 will qualify for a participation fee of \$20 for members of the sponsoring organizations and \$80 for nonmembers. After May 7 the participation fee will be \$30 for members and \$90 for nonmembers.

A detailed list of requirements for participation in the field school is included on page 14.

This article was prepared by Virginia Wulfkuhle, public archeologist for the Cultural Resources Division.

KATP Course Offerings

Basic Archeological Excavation

Dates: 8 a.m.-12 noon, June 7-11

Instructor: Dr. Timothy Weston

This class focuses on the techniques, principles, and theories of archeological site excavation, record keeping, and materials preservation. Students will learn proper techniques for preparing and conducting an archeological excavation. Instruction is given on the identification and interpretation of artifacts, structural remains, and environmental data. The course consists of lectures and fieldwork.

Basic Laboratory Techniques

Dates: 1-5 p.m., June 7-11

Instructor: Christine Garst, Anita Frank, Mary Conrad

This class combines lecture and hands-on experience to teach the basic procedures for processing archeological specimens. Cleaning artifacts, preserving fragile materials, labeling specimens, preparing a descriptive catalogue, restoring damaged or repairable artifacts, and storing and maintaining collections are covered. Students can bring their own small collections to work on during the course.

Rock Art Recording and Interpretation

Dates: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., June 12-13 and

8 a.m.-12 noon, June 14

Instructor: Martin Stein

This class includes an overview of rock art sites recorded in Kansas, a review of different techniques for recording rock art, and an introduction to the interpretation of rock art sites. The class will visit a site and students will have the opportunity to record petroglyphs. Enrollment is limited to twelve students.

Basic Archeological Report Writing

Dates: 8 a.m.-12 noon, June 15-18

Instructors: Dr. Robert Hoard and Marsha King

This class focuses on basic outlines, report styles, writing techniques, uses of tables and graphics, and citation formats needed to prepare a simple archeological report or article. Students are taught proper techniques for preparing reports on both prehistoric and historic archeological sites and/or artifact collections. The course consists of lecture, discussion, and some hands-on work. Students are encouraged to bring site forms and/or information about sites or collections on which they want to report.

Prehistoric Kansas Pottery

Dates: 1-5 p.m., June 14-18

Instructor: Randall M. Thies

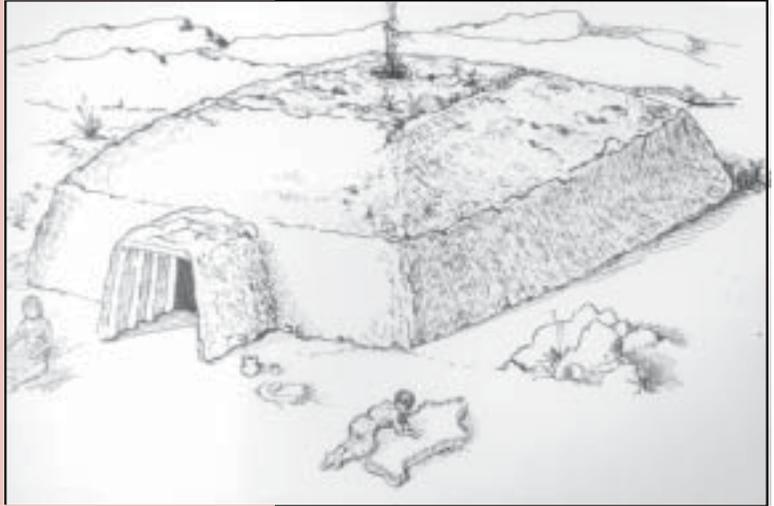
This class acquaints students with the different kinds of pottery produced in Kansas in prehistoric times. Manufacturing techniques, design attributes, paste characteristics, and cultural associations are examined, and various analytical techniques are discussed. Students make their own pottery vessels and fire them in an open fire if the weather permits.

Technical Issues in Historic Preservation

Dates: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., June 19-20

Instructor: Christy Davis

This course focuses on maintenance and repair techniques necessary to ensure long-term preservation of historic buildings while protecting their historic character. Topics include the repair and restoration of historic building materials, such as masonry, wood, and metals. The course also includes discussions relating to current preservation issues, such as the use of replacement materials and evaluation of the significance of later additions. The course consists of lectures and field study.



Oh, the possibilities!

Such archeological investigations give artists the information to recreate what a Central Plains tradition earthlodge looked like. Almost a thousand years later, archeologists from the Nebraska State Historical Society defined this earthlodge floor at the Minneapolis site in Ottawa County in 1934.

Field School Requirements

Requirements for participation in the KATP field school are relatively few.

- Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. Participants between 14 and 18 years of age must be accompanied on the project by a legally responsible adult.

- Participants are encouraged to become members of the Kansas Anthropological Association or the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. Membership may be obtained by submitting a membership application for either organization, both included in the registration packet.

A variety of membership options are available for KAA, including individual (\$22), family (\$25), and student (\$5). The \$5 membership is of a limited nature, enabling students to attend the field school and take classes, but not entitling them to receive KAA publications. All other members will receive four newsletters, *The Kansas Anthropologist* (the annual KAA journal), and six issues of *Kansas Preservation* during the year.

Membership categories for KSHS, Inc., include basic (\$40) and family (\$50). Among other benefits, members receive four issues each of *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* and the magazine *Kansas Heritage*. Family members receive five issues of the children's magazine, *Kansas Kaleidoscope*.

- A project fee is required of all participants to help cover the costs of running the field school. The fee for applicants who are members of the KAA or KSHS, Inc., is \$20 each if received by the May 7 advance registration date and



KAA volunteers under the direction of KSHS archeologists excavated a Smoky Hill phase house at a Saline County site in 1970.

\$30 each if received late after May 7. The fee for non-members is \$80 each by May 7 and \$90 each after May 7. Fees should be submitted with completed registration forms. Participants are responsible for expenses of their own transportation to the project, lodging, and food. Suggestions for places to stay, camp, eat, and shop are included in the registration packet.

- Before taking part in field school activities, all participants must attend an orientation session, dealing with the goals of the program and archeological background of the excavation sites. If

participants are new to the KATP, they must take the two-hour Principles of Archeology course. Members who have attended the Principles lectures at previous KATP field schools are not required to repeat the session and may go directly to the field or lab after attending Orientation.

- The training program is a serious scientific effort, and procedures and protocol must be followed at all times. Each participant is required to complete certain written records during the course of the day. These records become part of the permanent site file. All accumulated records and artifacts are stored by the KSHS in Topeka for future research and museum use.

- Participation in the program may be from a single day to the entire 16-day period. A scheduling form is included in the registration packet.

- Each participant should complete the health and medical summary included in the registration packet. These forms are confidential; they are used only in case of medical emergencies during the project, and they will be destroyed at the conclusion of the project.

Please use the form below to request a registration packet. Applications for the 2004 KATP are due by **May 7, 2004**. Note that project fees increase after that date. The Kansas State Historical Society does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of its programs. The Society requests prior notification to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs. To make special arrangements contact the Public Archeologist at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255.

To receive registration forms and detailed information about the 2004 KATP field school, you must send this completed coupon to Kansas Archeology Training Program, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1099 or contact the Public Archeologist at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255 or vwulfkuhle@ksks.org. To qualify for the lower advance registration fee, completed information must be received by May 7, 2004.

Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 5-20, 2004, in McPherson County.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____ Number of individuals in party _____

Happenings in Kansas

On the Road Again

January 16, 2004 - February 29, 2004

Kansas Museum of History

Car aficionados will love this display. Besides the Great Smith automobile—a very rare car made in 1908—this exhibit features a Sinclair gas pump, child-sized electric car, and soap box derby cars, among other items.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

February 21, 2004

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Application Deadline

March 1, 2004

See page 9.

Flint Hills Archeological Conference

March 26-27, 2004

St. Joseph, Missouri

Return to the Territory: A Kansas Family Adventure

April 3, 2004

Kansas Museum of History

A free one-day family event commemorating the 150th anniversary of the beginning of Kansas Territory! Experience the 1850s through reenactments, pioneer skills, music, foods, and crafts.

Willing to Die for Freedom:

A Look Back at Kansas Territory

April 3, 2004 - October 3, 2004

Kansas Museum of History

This exhibit both observes the territory's 150th anniversary and explores Kansas' free-state heritage. For the first time in the history of the National Archives, one of its public law documents will be loaned to another institution. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, recently ranked 28th by U. S. News, will be the centerpiece for the museum's exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Kansas Territory. The Kansas-Nebraska Act will be here through June.

Artifact Identification and Archeology Laboratory Tour Day

April 10, 2004

Kansas History Center

Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

April 17, 2004

Location to be announced.

History & Environmental Fair

April 22, 2004

Kansas History Center & Museum

9 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Join us for an exciting outside adventure! Learn how our natural resources helped to shape the lives of Kansans. Find out how people have, in turn, affected the land and wildlife. For reservations, teacher booklet, and map, call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 414. Free admission. Rain or shine.

Kansas Preservation Conference

April 29 - May 1, 2004

See page 9.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

May 8, 2004

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

June 5-20, 2004

See pages 11-14.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

August 21, 2004

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

November 6, 2004

9 a.m.

Kansas History Center Classrooms



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division

6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue

Topeka, KS 66615-1099

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